IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

--For example, as for a two-dimensional imaging system, there is a proposal example in which a system is configured with a millimeter wave generator, an antenna for radiating the millimeter wave, a reception element, a propagation path for the millimeter wave, and the like being used as discrete components (refer to Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2001-050908). This system is shown in FIG. 8. This system is designed such that a millimeter wave 116 is radiated from a sinusoidal millimeter wave generator 102 to the space through an antenna 112, and the millimeter wave 116 having an intensity distribution is received by an electro-optic crystal 110 having light reflecting film 111 and directed by reflectors 109 through wave plates 107 and 108 to be read with a laser beam from a laser 104. The system also includes sinusoidal wave generators 101 and 103. At this time, a phase difference in the millimeter wave caused on the basis of a difference in permittivity of a specimen object 113 is detected by utilizing a synchronism wave detection technique and polarization beam splitter 106, photodiode 105, computer 114 and lock-in amplifier 115 to obtain penetrative imaging excellent in an S/N ratio.--

The paragraph beginning at line 23 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

--On the other hand, as for the position sensing technique, an on-vehicle millimeter wave radar is in a progress of being developed for the purpose of measuring a distance between a forward vehicle and a backward vehicle. As for a proposal example thereof, there is a

transmitter-receiver which is constructed in the form of a module as shown in FIG. 9 using a non-radiative dielectric line (NRD) (refer to Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-022424). In this example, a millimeter wave outputted from a millimeter wave oscillator provided in an unmovable portion 232 is propagated through an NRD 221 to reach a primary radiator 213 provided in a movable portion 231 through a circulator 219 and couplers 212 and 211 to be received by a horn antenna (not shown) provided above the primary radiator 213. In this connection, the movable portion 231 is moved to be adapted to carry out the scanning for a radiation directional angle of the millimeter wave. After received by the same horn antenna, the millimeter wave is mixed with a millimeter wave which is obtained by a coupler 221 through the branch of a part of the millimeter wave from the oscillator, in a coupler 223 through the circulator 219. The module also includes transmission line 222 having termination devices 220. In such a manner, the millimeter wave concerned is received. From the foregoing, the millimeter module capable of making a detection direction variable is constructed.--

The paragraph beginning at line 10 of page 15 has been amended as follows:

--As for a material of the substrate 10, Si, glass ceramics, AlN or the like is suitably used. As for a material for the insulator 8, a material is suitable which is obtained by applying a BCB resin, polysilane, polyimide or the like on the substrate through a spin-coating process to cure the applied material. The pattern of the microstrip line 5 and the film antennas 4a and 4b can be simply formed on the insulator 8 by utilizing the lift-off method using the photolithography technique. Note that prior to formation of the film antennas 4a and 4b, a through hole electrode 11 is formed in order to obtain a contact with the ground plane 9. As for a

contact switch 6, as shown in FIG. 1C shown as a cross sectional view taken along line 1C-1C of FIG. 1A, an electrostatic driving type switch having a cantilever structure is integrated. A voltage of 30 V is applied across driving wirings 7 so that an electrode 12 and the contact switch 6 attract each other by an electrostatic attracting force. As a result, the film antenna 4b, also shown in FIG. 1C as antenna 4, is connected to the microstrip line 5.--